

Whereas, as result of past persecution, few Jews remain in Iraq today, and many left their possessions and treasured artifacts behind;

Whereas the Ba'ath regime confiscated these artifacts, later dubbed the Iraqi Jewish Archive, from synagogues and communal organizations;

Whereas, on May 6, 2003, members of the United States Armed Forces discovered the Iraqi Jewish Archive, which included 2,700 books and tens of thousands of documents, in the heavily damaged and flooded basement of the Mukhabarat (secret police) headquarters;

Whereas, under great urgency and before adequate time could be dedicated to researching the history of the Iraqi Jewish Archive, an agreement was signed between the National Archives and Records Administration and the Coalition Provisional Authority on August 20, 2003, stating that the Iraqi Jewish Archive would be sent to the United States for restoration and then would be sent back to Iraq after completion;

Whereas the Iraqi Jewish community is the constituency of the Archive and is now represented by the diaspora outside Iraq;

Whereas the current Government of Iraq has publicly acknowledged the importance of the Archive and demonstrated a shared respect for the wishes of the Iraqi Jewish diaspora by attending the December 2013 burial of several Torah fragments from the Archive in New York;

Whereas United States taxpayers invested \$3,000,000 to restore the Iraqi Jewish Archive, and the National Archives and Records Administration has worked diligently to preserve the artifacts;

Whereas the National Archives and Records Administration has, from 2013 to 2018, displayed the Iraqi Jewish Archive in—

- (1) Washington, DC;
- (2) New York, New York;
- (3) Kansas City, Missouri;
- (4) Yorba Linda, California;
- (5) Miami Beach, Florida;
- (6) Dallas, Texas;
- (7) Atlanta, Georgia; and
- (8) Baltimore, Maryland;

Whereas the exhibition of the Iraqi Jewish Archive across the United States and its cataloguing online has enabled people throughout the world and especially the Iraqi Jewish community diaspora to discover, learn about, and reflect upon the rich history of the Jewish community in Iraq;

Whereas, in February 2014, the United States Senate unanimously passed a resolution calling on the Administration to extend the agreement to keep temporarily the Iraqi Jewish Archives in the United States;

Whereas the Administration reached an agreement with the Government of Iraq to keep the Archive in the United States until September 2018; and

Whereas the Iraqi Embassy to the United States has said that the Iraqi Jewish community, like other communities in Iraq, played a key role in building the country, shared in its prosperity, and also suffered exile and forced departure because of tyranny: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) strongly urges the Department of State to renegotiate with the Government of Iraq the provisions of the current agreement that establish the date by which the artifacts of Iraqi Jewish Archive are meant to return to Iraq in order to ensure that they are kept in a place where long-term preservation and care can be guaranteed;

(2) recognizes that the Iraqi Jewish Archive should be housed in a location that is accessible to scholars and to Iraqi Jews and their descendants who have a personal interest in it;

(3) recognizes that the initial agreement between the National Archives and Records Administration and the Coalition Provisional Authority was signed before knowing the complete history of the Iraqi Jewish Archive;

(4) reaffirms the United States' commitment to cultural property under international law; and

(5) reaffirms the commitment of the United States to ensuring justice for victims of ethnic and religious persecution.

SENATE RESOLUTION 578—HONORING THE MEN AND WOMEN OF THE DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION ON THE 45TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AGENCY

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mrs. FEINSTEIN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 578

Whereas the Drug Enforcement Administration (referred to in this preamble as the "DEA") was—

(1) established by an Executive order on July 1, 1973; and

(2) given the responsibility to coordinate all activities of the Federal Government directly related to the enforcement of the drug laws of the United States;

Whereas the more than 8,900 men and women of the DEA, including special agents, intelligence analysts, diversion investigators, program analysts, forensic chemists, attorneys, and administrative support staff, as well as more than 2,700 task force officers and hundreds of vetted foreign drug law enforcement officers—

(1) serve the United States with courage; and

(2) help protect the people of the United States from drug trafficking, drug abuse, and related violence;

Whereas, during the 45 years since the establishment of the DEA, the agency has targeted and brought to justice numerous criminals from around the world;

Whereas, throughout the 45-year history of the DEA, the agency has continually adapted to evolving trends of drug trafficking organizations by targeting individuals involved in the manufacturing, distribution, and sale of drugs, including cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, marijuana, ecstasy, controlled prescription drugs, and new psychoactive substances;

Whereas, during the past decade, DEA special agents—

(1) seized—

- (A) more than 65,000 kilograms of heroin;
- (B) 1,240,000 kilograms of cocaine;
- (C) 3,240,000 kilograms of marijuana;
- (D) more than 191,000 kilograms of methamphetamine; and

(E) more than 23,000,000 dosage units of controlled prescription drugs; and

(2) identified more than 600 new psychoactive substances, including controlled substance analogues;

Whereas the DEA has deployed enforcement and regulatory tools and strategies to address the threat posed by new psychoactive substances, including controlled substance analogues, which—

(1) mimic the effects of known licit and illicit controlled substances, including fentanyl; and

(2) are largely responsible for driving the opioid epidemic that claimed the lives of more than 42,000 individuals in the United States in 2016;

Whereas, with 91 foreign offices located in 70 countries, the DEA has the largest inter-

national presence of any Federal law enforcement agency, facilitating—

(1) close collaboration with international partners around the world, including in the Republic of Colombia, the United Mexican States, the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and the People's Republic of China, through information-sharing, training, and technology; and

(2) the provision of resources that have resulted in the disruption or dismantling of 300 priority target drug trafficking organizations in the Republic of Colombia, 226 in the United Mexican States, 53 in the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, and 45 in the People's Republic of China;

Whereas, throughout the history of the DEA, employees and members of the agency's task forces have sacrificed their lives in the line of duty, including Emir Benitez, Gerald Sawyer, Leslie S. Grosso, Nickolas Fragos, Mary M. Keehan, Charles H. Mann, Anna Y. Mounger, Anna J. Pope, Martha D. Skeels, Mary P. Sullivan, Larry D. Wallace, Ralph N. Shaw, James T. Lunn, Octavio Gonzalez, Francis J. Miller, Robert C. Lightfoot, Thomas J. Devine, Larry N. Carwell, Marcellus Ward, Enrique S. Camarena, James A. Avant, Charles M. Bassing, Kevin L. Brosch, Susan M. Hoefler, William Ramos, Raymond J. Stastny, Arthur L. Cash, Terry W. McNett, George M. Montoya, Paul S. Seema, Everett E. Hatcher, Rickie C. Finley, Joseph T. Aversa, Wallie Howard, Jr., Eugene T. McCarthy, Alan H. Winn, George D. Althouse, Becky L. Dwojeski, Stephen J. Strehl, Richard E. Fass, Frank Fernandez, Jr., Jay W. Seale, Meredith Thompson, Juan C. Vars, Frank S. Wallace, Jr., Shelly D. Bland, Rona L. Chafey, Carrol June Fields, Carrie A. Lenz, Kenneth G. McCullough, Shaun E. Curl, Larry Steilen, Royce D. Tramel, Alice Faye Hall-Walton, Elton Lee Armstead, Terry Loftus, Donald C. Ware, Jay Balchunas, Thomas J. Byrne, Jr., Samuel Hicks, Forrest N. Leamon, Chad L. Michael, Michael E. Weston, James Terry Watson, and Brent L. Hanger; and

Whereas many other DEA employees and task force officers have been wounded or injured in the line of duty, including 14 who have received the DEA Purple Heart Award: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) congratulates the Drug Enforcement Administration on the occasion of its 45th anniversary;

(2) honors the heroic sacrifice of the employees of the agency who have sacrificed their lives or who have been wounded or injured in the service of the United States; and

(3) gives heartfelt thanks to all the men and women of the Drug Enforcement Administration for their past and continued efforts to protect the people of the United States from the dangers of drug abuse.

SENATE RESOLUTION 579—HONORING THE LIFE, ACCOMPLISHMENTS, AND LEGACY OF NELSON MANDELA ON THE CENTENARY OF HIS BIRTH

Mr. COONS (for himself, Mr. SCHUMER, Mr. FLAKE, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. ISAKSON, Mr. JONES, Mr. CARDIN, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. MURPHY, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. REED, Mr. BENNET, Mrs. GILLIBRAND, Ms. BALDWIN, Ms. WARREN, Ms. KLOBUCHAR, Mr. DONNELLY, and Mr. WHITEHOUSE) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. RES. 579

Whereas Nelson Mandela was born on July 18, 1918, as Rolihlahla Mandela in the village of Mvezo in the Eastern Cape of South Africa;

Whereas Nelson Mandela became a political activist as a young man and engaged in diverse acts of civil disobedience and resistance during the struggle against apartheid, the state-enforced system of racial segregation and systematic oppression maintained by the former white minority government of South Africa;

Whereas Nelson Mandela was arrested twice in 1952 for his participation in the Defiance Campaign, which involved the organized contravention of apartheid laws through acts of civil disobedience, and received a suspended sentence of imprisonment with hard labor;

Whereas, on August 5, 1962, as a leader of the African National Congress and the African National Congress Youth League, Nelson Mandela was arrested for his activism to end the discriminatory policies of apartheid;

Whereas, on June 12, 1964, Nelson Mandela was found guilty of all charges against him and sentenced to life imprisonment;

Whereas the global movement to release Nelson Mandela and end the South African system of apartheid—

(1) employed international economic sanctions, such as the sanctions under the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-440; 100 Stat. 1086); and

(2) included the condemnation of apartheid by countless citizens, artists, intellectuals, and activists of the United States;

Whereas, on February 11, 1990, under increasing international pressure and domestic campaign efforts, Nelson Mandela was released from prison after 27 years, 6 months, and 1 week of continuous incarceration;

Whereas, on his release, Nelson Mandela earned international recognition for leading efforts to foster reconciliation, peace, and democracy and for bringing about a negotiated transition ending the apartheid system and establishing universal suffrage and equal rights for all South Africans;

Whereas, on July 4, 1993, former President Bill Clinton awarded Nelson Mandela and Frederik Willem de Klerk the Philadelphia Liberty Medal;

Whereas, on October 1, 1993, the Nobel Peace Prize was jointly awarded to Nelson Mandela and Frederik Willem de Klerk “for their work for the peaceful termination of the apartheid regime, and for laying the foundations of a new democratic South Africa”;

Whereas, between April 16 and April 29, 1994, the citizens of South Africa voted in the first fully representative, multiracial national elections in the history of South Africa;

Whereas, on May 9, 1994, the National Assembly elected Nelson Mandela as President of the Republic of South Africa under a government of national unity;

Whereas, during his term as President of South Africa from 1994 to 1999, Nelson Mandela—

(1) led the peaceful transition from apartheid minority rule to multicultural, multiracial, and multiparty democracy; and

(2) played a critical role in the ongoing efforts of South Africa to foster national reconciliation;

Whereas, on July 29, 1998, Congress awarded Nelson Mandela the Congressional Gold Medal;

Whereas the decision of Nelson Mandela to step down after 1 term as the elected President of South Africa was a commendable act exemplifying his commitment to democratic principles and serves as a model for elected leaders around the globe;

Whereas, on July 9, 2002, former President George W. Bush honored Nelson Mandela with the Presidential Medal of Freedom;

Whereas on November 10, 2009, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution to designate July 18 as Nelson Mandela International Day;

Whereas the United States was a proud sponsor of the resolution;

Whereas, on December 5, 2013, Nelson Mandela died at the age of 95;

Whereas former President George W. Bush called Nelson Mandela “one of the great forces for freedom and equality of our time”;

Whereas former President Barack Obama called Nelson Mandela “the last great liberator of the 20th century” and observed that “Mandela taught us the power of action, but he also taught us the power of ideas; the importance of reason and arguments; [and] the need to study not only those who you agree with, but also those who you don’t agree with”;

Whereas, on July 28, 2014, former President Barack Obama renamed the Young African Leaders Initiative fellowship the “Mandela Washington Fellowship for Young African Leaders” in honor of Nelson Mandela;

Whereas July 18, 2018 marks the centenary of the birth of Nelson Mandela, which provides an opportunity for people around the world to reflect on his life and promote his legacy;

Whereas, through the leadership of Nelson Mandela, the notion and spirit of “Ubuntu”, a South African term referring to the interconnectedness and harmony of humanity, has spread throughout the world; and

Whereas Nelson Mandela leaves a legacy that transcends his time and place in history and will guide and inspire future generations: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) honors the life, accomplishments, and legacy of Nelson Mandela;

(2) celebrates the leadership and commitment of Nelson Mandela to fighting discrimination, poverty, and inequality and to promoting human rights and justice for all;

(3) recognizes the shared history between South Africa and the United States, the embedded legacies of racial discrimination and division in both countries, and the shared and continuing efforts to overcome those challenges in the manner exemplified by Nelson Mandela;

(4) encourages the Administration of President Donald Trump to foster the enduring relationship between the people and governments of South Africa and the United States; and

(5) encourages people around the world to reflect on the importance of tolerance, forgiveness, and peace in honor of the centenary of the birth of Nelson Mandela.

SENATE RESOLUTION 580—RECOGNIZING AND SUPPORTING PUBLIC AWARENESS OF THE IMPORTANCE OF TRADEMARKS AND THE GOALS AND IDEALS OF THE NATIONAL TRADEMARK EXPOSITION OF THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself and Mr. COONS) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 580

Whereas intellectual property is instrumental to the economy of the United States by fueling innovation and creating jobs;

Whereas Congress and the Congressional Trademark Caucus understand the impor-

tance of trademarks and wish to support the United States Patent and Trademark Office in operating to drive economic growth and enhance the competitiveness of the United States;

Whereas the first National Trademark Exposition took place more than 30 years ago in Washington, D.C.;

Whereas, in an increasingly competitive global marketplace, counterfeit goods pose an escalating threat to businesses and jobs in the United States;

Whereas counterfeit goods cost the United States billions of dollars and countless jobs annually;

Whereas it is important for Congress and consumers to understand the impact of counterfeit goods on the economy of, and the health and safety of consumers in, the United States;

Whereas low quality counterfeit goods can—

(1) be dangerous to consumers and harmful to entrepreneurs; and

(2) erode consumer confidence in brands; Whereas trademark registration and Federal trademark law assist the public in—

(1) discerning between authentic and counterfeit merchandise; and

(2) stopping the flow of counterfeit goods; Whereas consumers in the United States encounter an average of 1,500 trademarks each day;

Whereas it is important for the United States to strive to have the best intellectual property system possible that is understood by the public of the United States;

Whereas the Congressional Trademark Caucus focuses on supporting initiatives that increase awareness of, and foster a productive public dialogue about, the importance of trademarks and the risks associated with counterfeit goods;

Whereas the National Trademark Exposition supports the work of the Congressional Trademark Caucus by facilitating the education of thousands of consumers; and

Whereas educating the public about the value of brand names and trademarks in an increasingly competitive global marketplace serves the public interest of helping to safeguard consumers against deception and confusion in the marketplace: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That—

(1) it is the sense of the Senate that—

(A) there should be greater public awareness of the importance of trademarks for the society and economy of the United States;

(B) the 2018 National Trademark Exposition of the United States Patent and Trademark Office provides a unique opportunity to—

(i) educate the people of the United States about trademarks; and

(ii) encourage—

(I) a greater understanding of the role that trademarks play in the economy of the United States; and

(II) corporations, small businesses, governmental agencies, and nonprofit organizations to share information with the public about trademarks; and

(C) the United States Patent and Trademark Office and the Smithsonian Institution should be recognized for orchestrating a free, family-friendly event that educates tens of thousands of people about the importance of trademarks; and

(2) the Senate supports efforts to increase public awareness of the importance of trademarks, including the goals and ideals of the 2018 National Trademark Exposition of the United States Patent and Trademark Office held on July 27 and 28, 2018.